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Half Million Lose Homes as Typhoon Strikes Japan

TOKYO, Saturday. — Typhoon Louise, which is reported to have left 500,000 persons homeless when it struck western Japan, blew itself out at sea today after killing 31 persons and setting off the worst fire since the War. Louise unhooked a final punch when the drying winds broke a power line in Nagasaki City and started a fire that destroyed 1,100 buildings and houses.

Another typhoon, the 18th this season, was reported moving northwards towards Japan with 200 k.p.h. winds.

Meanwhile, the death toll from Hurricane Janet, which swept across the Caribbean islands and destroyed whole towns in Mexico, was reported from Mexico City tonight as 303 in Mexico and more than 200 in the islands. (Reuter, UP)

Cyprus Terrorists Blow Up Water Pipe

NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuter). — The town of Limassol was declared out of bounds to British troops today after 10 British soldiers were injured in an attack yesterday by a Cypriot mob and the water pipeline supplying the British camp at Episkopi, near the town, was blown up for the second time in three days.

The British Commissioner, Mr. Ross Clunie, warned the populace that if any further trouble broke out, he would reimpose a curfew on the town. Seven of the ten injured soldiers have been released from hospital.

Leaflets signed E.O.K.A. — the proscribed terrorist organization threatening to "shed English blood" if Britain insisted on staying in Cyprus, were distributed in Limassol tonight.

Forty-seven more Greek Cypriot members of village commissions, appointed by the Government, today sent in their resignations in the districts of Paphos, Famagusta, Nicosia and Larnaca. This brings the total resignations to 90 in the past two days.

An Army spokesman announced today that 400 women and children, families of British soldiers, are to be flown here from the Canal Zone on Monday. The shift of the families is the beginning of the shift of the rear headquarters of the Middle East land and air forces.

Indo-Egyptian Ties Closer, Nehru Says

NEW DELHI, Saturday (Reuter). Prime Minister Nehru today said India and Egypt had become cooperating in many ways, and this cooperation had become closer recently.

"Egypt has been adopting a policy of keeping aloof from big power blocs and pursuing the same policy as India," he added. The Indian Ambassador announced in Cairo today that Abdul Nasser had accepted Mr. Nehru's plea that Egypt look after India's interests in Portugal.

Britain Protests Nasser's Arms Deal

CAIRO, Saturday. — Envoys of the three Western Powers called on Prime Minister Abdul Nasser today in connection with Egypt's decision to buy arms from the Soviet bloc.

The British Ambassador, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, told Abdul Nasser that Britain views "with grave concern" the agreement for Czechoslovakia to supply arms to Egypt. Earlier in the day, the Premier received the French Ambassador, Count Armand du Chayla, and the Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, Mr. George Allen.

Asked by Egyptian reporters about the 100-minute conversation if the question of arms was not a normal matter, Mr. Allen replied: "Of course it is a normal attribute of sovereignty of any country to buy arms anywhere it likes."

Asked why the U.S. opposed it, he said "You are putting words into my mouth which I have not said."

Abdul Nasser then saw the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Daniel Solod for 45 minutes. Mr. Solod told reporters afterwards he did not know whether any Czech arms had actually left the southern port of Odessa for Egypt, as had been reported.

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry said that Count du Chayla's call was not related to the arms situation. It is reported that he and Abdul Nasser discussed Egyptian problems in North Africa.

Mr. Allen arrived here yesterday on his hastily planned visit, illustrating America's worry over what is feared to be Russian entry into a Western sphere of influence.

Filling the Gaps

Colonel Abdul Nasser declared last night that his deal with Czechoslovakia for arms was necessary to fill gaps in Egyptian army equipment. There was "no question of re-equipping our army," he said in an interview.

He insisted that his arms deal did not mean any reorientation of Egyptian policy. It was a practical step required by the urgency of the Israel frontier situation. He had asked Britain, France, the U.S. Russia and Czechoslovakia for arms. Russia was willing to supply him, but there was no deal with that country, he said.

"It must be recognized that I am not master of my own policy on armaments," Abdul Nasser said. "I must buy them where I can get them. If I can be certain that Britain will supply me and won't use her supplies as a form of pressure I can have a five-year policy for equipping the army. As it is I have completed the agreement to fill the gaps to have the proper level in equipment."

"From the first day of the Revolution we asked for arms," the Premier said. "Britain was unwilling to fulfill the agreement reached before 1950 because of trouble here. We also asked France and the U.S. but we met with many difficulties although a high official of the State Department announced to arms in October, 1950."

"We prepared a list of our needs and sent it to Washington but after long discussions, they returned without fulfilling their task. This was due to British pressure at that time. Under British influence," (Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)

Foreign Ministry Lodges Complaint With Czech Envoy

The Czechoslovak Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Edvard Janak, called on Mr. Bentzur, Director of the East European Division of the Foreign Ministry, at the latter's request, in Jerusalem on Friday.

It is understood that Mr. Bentzur expressed the protest of the Government to the supply of arms by Czechoslovakia to Egypt. Such deliveries were contrary to assurances given to Israel representatives by the Government of Czechoslovakia, only a few months ago.

Mr. Bentzur is believed to have stressed that Egypt's supply and active hostility to Israel denies it the right to receive any such arms which would constitute a danger to the peace of the region and indirectly to world peace.

Molotov Omits Israel, Then Corrects Himself

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday (UP). — The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, has corrected himself on what appears to have been an unintended slur against Israel in a major speech during the General Assembly debate on September 23.

In discussing the various countries that have gained independence since World War II, Mr. Molotov mentioned four members of the League of Nations and Israel by implication only, by "et cetera."

Several days later, Mr. Molotov told reporters here that his failure to mention Israel was unintentional, and asked them to include it when referring to the speech. Some of them refused to make the correction on the grounds that the Foreign Minister could do so officially if he chose.

Today, it appears that Mr. Molotov, using the Russian news agency, Tass, did make the correction. Copies of "Pravda" carried the Soviet Foreign Minister's speech, which includes Israel in the Middle East section and eliminates the "et cetera."

Russia Rejects Japanese Demand

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuter). — Mr. Shunichi Matsumoto, the chief Japanese delegate to the Russo-Japanese peace talks in London, said today that Russia had met Japanese territorial demands with a "flat refusal" and "no sign of compromise."

Mr. Matsumoto, who returned to Tokyo from London today, told a press conference that Japan had insisted on the return of the southern Kuriles and the islands of Dhabomai and Shikotan. She had also demanded a decision on the sovereignty of the Kuriles and the northern islands.

Mr. Matsumoto said the condition Russia had attached to the return of the two islands was their non-fortification. This would result in an unacceptable infringement of Japan's sovereignty, he claimed.

France Walks Out of U.N. After Defeat on Algeria

Debate Accepted by 28:27 Moroccan Sultan To Exile in Algeria

RABAT, Saturday (Reuter). — The 73-year-old Sultan of Morocco, Mohammed V, flew into exile in the International Zone of Tangier today, clearing the way at last for France's new deal in the troubled North African Protectorate.

French forces clamped a ring of steel round Rabat at dawn before the Sultan took off from the airport in a French naval aircraft. With him went his wife, the French captain of the Imperial Palace Guard and other members of his entourage, including several veiled women.

Only a handful of diehard French settlers, who had threatened that Ben Arafa would leave "only over our dead bodies," were outside the palace as the Sultan left under heavy escort.

The new deal plan, as hammered out by French and Moroccan leaders at Aix Les Bains this year, after a bloody rising, calls for the departure of Ben Arafa followed by the setting up of a three-man Regency Council. The Council would in turn nominate the first all-Moroccan government.

The plan also provides for the transfer to France of the former Sultan, Ben Yusef, now in exile in Madagascar, and the negotiation of a new treaty between France and Morocco to replace the Protectorate Treaty of 1912.

Hands Over to Cousin

Before leaving, Ben Arafa declared he was absconding himself for a limited period without renouncing any of his rights to the throne. He was delegating the charge of "matters relative to the throne" to a cousin, Moulay Abdallah Ben Moulay Abdel Hafid, a former Sultan. He omitted any mention of the proposed Regency Council.

He was greeted at Tangier by his representative, then Ahmed Tazi, and drove straight to his new home in the luxurious Zahrat el Djebel (Flower of the Mountain) Palace, once owned by a former Sultan, Abdel Aziz.

Before the Sultan left Morocco, the French Resident General, General Roger Lator, gave him a message from President Rene Coty assuring him that Ben Yusef would not return to the throne and that France would allow no reprisals against Ben Arafa's supporters.

In Paris tonight, the Government published a declaration describing its new policy in greater detail than had been done so far and making clear that the French settlers in Morocco would be protected.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday. — The French delegation here today received orders from Paris to return home in protest against the General Assembly's decision last night by 28 votes to 27 to have a full-scale debate on Algeria.

The French Foreign Minister M. Antoine Pinay, will leave New York by air for Paris tonight with his advisers. The French Permanent Representative to the U.N., M. Herve Alphand, would follow "very shortly," French spokesman said.

Asked if this meant that France was also withdrawing its delegation to the Security Council, the spokesman replied, "I do not know."

Before talking out of the Assembly Hall last night, M. Pinay declared: "France can tolerate neither insults nor slanders of her civilizing task while countries exist where there are minorities subject to discriminatory treatment, where poverty is regarded as an act of fate, where 90 per cent of the people are illiterate and infant mortality is as high as 800 out of a thousand, where there is not one doctor for each 300,000 inhabitants nor one hospital for 1,500,000."

"Let these countries, then, call on the U.N. for guidance and aid in the effort which it is their duty to accomplish at home. That is the region of the U.N."

He reiterated that the Algerian issue was an internal matter as the country was an integral part of France.

The French decision caused concern among other Western delegations. One delegate, who asked not to be named, said it was not certain that a resolution on Algeria in the Assembly would obtain the necessary two-thirds majority, particularly since proponents of the debate were able to win by only one vote yesterday.

The question will be debated first in the Assembly's Political Committee, where only a simple majority is required. A two-thirds majority will be necessary when the Political Committee recommendation comes before the plenary session.

An earlier report from Paris on the withdrawal made no mention of the Security Council representatives or secretariat officials being withdrawn.

The French Cabinet is expected to meet today to decide on further action. According to sources close to the Government, the possibility of France withdrawing from the U.N. will be considered.

A spokesman for Premier Edgar Faure said last night that the Foreign Minister "reacted the right way" by quitting the Assembly Hall last night when the vote was taken.

News of the Assembly's decision stunned the French Government last night. The blow was regarded as all the worse in that the voting was so close, 28 votes to 27 with five abstentions.

Political circles in Paris regarded the decision on Algeria, which France regards as an integral part of her national territory, as the gravest decision for France in the international sphere for years. Government sources said the decision would lead to increased trouble in Algeria, where the French Government would be unable to apply reforms.

The visit of French leaders to Morocco on October 17 will probably be cancelled because of Russia's attitude in voting against France on the Algeria issue, usually well-informed sources said in Paris tonight.

The subject was discussed at a meeting of Cabinet Ministers today and while no decision was taken at this stage, there was a strong feeling among a majority of the Cabinet that no good purpose would be served in the French Premier and Foreign Minister going to Moscow now.

Following is the roll call on the vote to accept the Steering Committee's recommendation that the Algerian question should not be included on the agenda.

FOR (27): Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, South Africa, U.N. U.S., Venezuela.

AGAINST (28): Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Finland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, USSR, Uruguay, Yemen.

ABSTENTIONS (8): Nationalist China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iceland, Paraguay.

The Assembly also voted last night, against South African opposition, to place on its agenda the question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa and the question of race conflict there. The Assembly has debated the first question during each of the 10 years it has met, and the second, for the past three years. (Leader page 4)

Lonardi Ends State of War

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday. — President Eduardo Lonardi today ended the state of internal war declared last month by ousted President Peron, but maintained the state of siege.

The Revolutionary government has frozen the accounts of 41 big business firms, including the Argentine branch of the U.S. Capitanes Telephone Company. Pending investigations of the companies' affiliations with the Peron regime, banks were ordered to allow withdrawals only to meet payroll and pay for materials to continue operations. The order also affected the Argentine branches of half-a-dozen German firms, including Mercedes-Benz and Krupp.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué said that all of the 60 nations which recognized the Peron regime have now switched their diplomatic recognition to the provisional government.

In his temporary refuge aboard a Paraguayan frigate lying in the River Plate, ex-President Peron is reported to be becoming restless over his delayed departure for exile, while police have been probing into his private life.

Letters to a 16-year-old, high-school sweetheart have been intercepted and reports of his marriage to the daughter of a high official are being followed up.

In Asuncion today, the Paraguayan Foreign Minister, Mr. Hipolito Sanchez Ouellet, said negotiations for a safe conduct for Peron have been completed. "Only technical details" remain before his departure from Argentina, Mr. Sanchez said. (Reuter, UP)

Knesset to Meet On Security Problems

The Knesset is to re-assemble after the Second Knesset election, the political and security situation. This was decided on Friday at a meeting of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker following the request of 26 Herut and General Zionists Knesset Members for a special session. The Knesset had been due to convene on October 17.

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee will meet at 9:30 on Monday morning in the Knesset building. Mr. Sharret and Mr. Ben-Gurion are to take part.

Eisenhower 'Relaxed', Signs Documents

DENVER, Saturday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower was relaxed and comfortable today after a good night's sleep, his doctors reported.

He signed two Federal documents yesterday, his first business since his heart attack a week ago. The documents provided for the promotion of State Department officials.

Doctors at Fitzsimons Army Hospital, in a bulletin today said: "His temperature is normal. His pulse and blood pressure continue to be satisfactory."

2:2 in World Series

BROOKLYN, Saturday (UP). — The Brooklyn Dodgers tied up the World Series today at two games to two when they defeated the New York Yankees 5-3. The winning pitcher was Laine, who relieved Eskin in the fifth, and the loser was Yankee starter Larsen.

Coming back after two straight defeats, the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday turned on an 11-hit attack to win the third game of the World Series from the New York Yankees, 5-3. Pitcher Johnny Podres of the Dodgers, held the Yankees to seven hits.

The Dodgers picked up their runs in slatters of two, starting in the very first inning when Roy Campanella got his first hit of the Series, a home run with one man on. The Yankees tied it up in the second, when Mickey Mantle, playing in his first game in this Series, still limping from his leg injury, homered with one on. The Dodgers went in front to stay in their half of the second.

In the friendly confines of Ebbets Field, their home grounds, the Dodgers kept battering four Yankee pitchers, with starter Bob Turley being the hardest hit in the second inning when the bases loaded and one out.

Coalition Progress On Religious Issues

A certain measure of progress on the question of the regulation of public transport on the Sabbath and on the raising of pigs was made at the meeting in Jerusalem between Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister, Designate, and representatives of Hapoel Hamizrabi on Friday, Hapoel Hamizrabi sources said.

Mr. Moshe Shapira and Dr. J. Burg demanded that immigrants be free to join whatever settlement organization they choose. Other topics discussed were education and defense.

It is understood that the talks may be continued either today or tomorrow.

Foreign Papers Not To Publish in India

NEW DELHI, Saturday (Reuter). The Indian Government has decided not to allow publication in India of foreign newspapers and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs.

"The New York Times" had been informed that the Indian Government decided it would not be possible to accede to the newspaper's proposal for publishing its international edition in India.

With deep sorrow I announce the death of my dear husband

Abraham Hirsch

(Heralds)

The cortege will leave from his home in Rehov Numaniv, Heralds, at 4 p.m. today.

MIRIAM HIRSCH

The management, staff and workers of the Citrus Marketing and Control Boards of Israel

regret to announce the death of their Chairman,

Mr. Abraham Hirsch

and share in the sorrow of the bereaved family.

The Ministry of Agriculture announces with deep sorrow the untimely death of

Mr. Abraham Hirsch

advisor on private farming and former Deputy Director General and expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family.

...and now in Jerusalem too

(Jaffa Rd., Corner Rehov Haturim)

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